

Her Majesty's Vietnam Soldier

Original Scholarly Monograph

Holm describes how Native American motives for going to war, experiences of combat, and readjustment to civilian ways differ from those of other ethnic groups. He explores Native American traditions of warfare and the role of the warrior to explain why many young Indian men chose to fight in Vietnam. He shows how Native Americans drew on tribal customs and religion to sustain them during combat.

Guy Bransby, the author of 'Her Majesty's Vietnam Soldier', in April 1982 finds himself setting out to the Falkland Islands and because he speaks Spanish finds himself one of only three soldiers who formed the Spanish Speaking Intelligence Unit.

Allies at Odds examines America's Vietnam policy from 1961 to 1968 in an international context by focusing on the United States' relationship with its European partners France, West Germany, and Great Britain. The European response to America's Vietnam policy provides a framework to assess this important chapter in recent American history within the wider perspective of international relations. Equally significant, the respective approaches to the "Vietnam question" by the Europeans and Americans reveal the ongoing challenge for nation-states of transcending narrowly defined state-centered policies for a global perspective pursuant of common goals among the trans-Atlantic allies. Blang explores the failure of France, West Germany, and Great Britain to significantly influence American policy-making.

'Churchill, Eden and Indo-China, 1951-1955' offers a systematic approach to pertinent international politics, providing a historiography and assessing the impact of events such as the Cold War and the Second World War within the context of the governments of Churchill and Eden. Revisiting Churchill's wartime helmsmanship in order to shed further light on his post-war administration, *Nông Dân* provides a greater historical awareness of the broad international context of decolonized Indo-China and South East Asia.

"The most comprehensive, up-to-date, and balanced account we have."-Boston Globe. "Superb, balanced in interpretation... immensely readable and full of new and interesting detail."-George Herring, Univ. of Kentucky.

"I was born in a log cabin just like Abe Lincoln, except our cabin was a rental." Starting with this account of his humble origins, Manny Garcia, who describes himself as "a left-handed, rather contrary Mestizo-American," has written a memoir that begins in late 1947 in the San Luis Valley of Southern Colorado and takes him to Utah and a stint as a Mormon and ultimately to Vietnam. In late 1965, a cocky, naive, alienated teen-ager, Garcia joined the army almost accidentally, enlisting for three years. At eighteen he became an Airborne Ranger, a combat infantryman with the crack First Brigade

of the 101st Airborne Division, the Screaming Eagles. His book shows you the war from the point man position, up close and personal, at eye level. "I returned to the body and checked for booby traps. I noticed the guerilla's small bare leathery feet. I rolled the body over and realized the corpse at my feet was an old woman. Her hair was pulled back and tied in a bun, like how my grandmother used to wear her own hair. This was my first kill. I killed a woman before I made love to one. I killed a woman before I was old enough to vote. I killed a woman before I bought my first car. I killed a woman and I was an Eagle Scout. I killed a woman while I was on probation to the Juvenile Court. I killed a woman before I knew she was a woman. I killed a woman while working for the United States Army in South Vietnam. I had killed before I had lived. The afternoon in the jungle was bright and hot. I stood there sweating, bewildered, dumfounded, and completely absorbed by the power."--from *An Accidental Soldier* "A valuable contribution to the growing list of Viet Nam narratives told from communities whose histories have yet to be fully recognized."--Jorge Mariscal, University of California, San Diego

"Elites for Peace will be of interest not only to those who desire a better understanding of one of the most important debates in American history but to those who seek a better perspective on such ongoing issues as the nature of the antiwar movement of the 1960s, the motivations of politicians, the proper role of Congress, and the debates that have accompanied American wars since Vietnam."--BOOK JACKET.

Examines the rapidly changing role of diplomacy.

This collection of scholarly and critical essays about the legal aspects of the Vietnam War explores various crimes committed by the United States against North Vietnam: war of aggression; war crimes in bombing civilian targets such as schools and hospitals, and using napalm, cluster bombs, and Agent Orange; crimes against humanity in moving large parts of the population to so-called strategic hamlets; and alleged genocide and ecocide. International lawyer Richard Falk, who observed these acts personally in North Vietnam in 1968, uses international law to show how they came about. This book brings together essays that he has written on the Vietnam War and on its relationship to international law, American foreign policy, and the global world order. Falk argues that only a stronger adherence to international law can save the world from such future tragedies and create a sustainable world order.

Lethality in Combat shines a blazing light on the three most controversial aspects of military combat: the necessity of killing; the taking, or not, of prisoners; and the targeting of civilians. This book argues that when a nation-state sends its soldiers to fight, the state must accept the full implications of this, uncomfortable as they may be. Drawing on seven conflicts - the Boer War, World Wars I and II, and the wars in Korea, Vietnam, the Falklands and Iraq - the author considers these ethical issues.

Britain's peacekeeping role in Southeast Asia after World War II was clear enough but the purpose of the Commonwealth in the region later became shadowy. British involvement in the wars fought in Vietnam between 1946 and 1975 has been the subject of a

number of books—most of which focus on the sometimes clandestine activities of politicians—and unsubstantiated claims about British support for the United States' war effort have gained acceptance. Drawing on previously undiscovered information from Britain's National Archives, this book discusses the conduct of the wars in Vietnam and the political ramifications of UK involvement, and describes Britain's actual role in these conflicts: supplying troops, weapons and intelligence to the French and U.S. governments while the latter were in combat with Ho Chi Minh's North Vietnamese.

Ramblin', *Reflections on Life, Love and War*, is a commentary on life in general and on topics of current interest. Written in an easy, conversational style with sparks of humor, most chapters are like casual talk among friends. Topics range from musings on walks in a rural neighborhood, to causes and significance of declining birth rates, to memories aroused by strains of music. Three war stories are based on original documents. One is the heroic account of a young woman and her two children trying to escape the Russian Army as it rolled across Germany and savaged the population. It is based on handwritten notes by the mother. Other war stories tell about ingenious counters by the RAF to German air defenses, and first-hand observations on successes and errors in air warfare by a seasoned air commander. The book ends with three short tales.

This landmark publication provides a comprehensive and authoritative account of New Zealand's involvement in the Vietnam War, and will remain the standard reference work on the subject for decades. Its publication completes the programme of official war histories that began in 1945. Ian McGibbon's primary focus is what New Zealand did in South Vietnam. He traces in detail the operations carried out by New Zealand forces and seeks to illuminate the experience of New Zealand soldiers fighting in a guerrilla war. The command structure, logistic support and operational context of fighting within a primarily Australian framework are all covered. He addresses controversial aspects such as friendly fire incidents, atrocity allegations and veterans' grievances, including over Agent Orange. Maori participation in V Force was substantial and its impact is assessed. Although the book is inevitably weighted towards the military, the efforts of civilians in South Vietnam are also covered in depth. The surgical team operated from 1963 until their evacuation from Qui Nhon just days before North Vietnamese columns entered the city. Not forgotten are the efforts of courageous civilians like Sister Mary Laurence and of Red Cross volunteers to alleviate misery among refugees. The book also describes the dramatic end of New Zealand's involvement in South Vietnam – with the surgical team and the New Zealand Embassy evacuated by RNZAF Bristol Freighters just before the communist victory. Finally, McGibbon surveys the war's troubled aftermath, culminating in the Prime Minister's apology to veterans in 2008.

Offering what is sure to be a controversial perspective on America's most painful war, the author proposes that Vietnam should have been fought, but with different tactics.

Vietnam veterans tell how they were treated upon returning home from the war.

Details the struggles of those who served in Vietnam to deal with the negative reaction at home, their role in the anti-war movement, and their battle for medical help and compensation for Agent Orange and post-traumatic stress.

The author discusses the three Axioms in the dominant interpretation of the U.S.-Vietnam War that were established by the

invisible permanent government right after the National Security Council meeting on September 21, 1960. They are: - There was never a legitimate non-communist government in Saigon (dissolution GVN) - The U.S. had no legitimate reason to be involved in Vietnamese affairs (Tonkin-Gulf-Incident) - The U.S. could not have won the war under any circumstances (U.S. troops honorable withdrawal) There are many reasons why the author decided to write this book, *The New Legion*. He felt compelled to write it for the longest time; after spending thirteen years in the Communists' so-called "reeducation camp." He escaped from a canal in the Mekong Delta and drifted in a rickety old boat similar to a child's toy from South Vietnam for fourteen days until he reached the nearest Pacific island, Palawan Islands, Philippines. He knew the pain that all the people who were involved suffered yet he thought that perhaps it might be best to let it become a not-so-distant memory. Now, he has finally decided to write the truth at last. It is the story of loyalty, duty, honor, and love.

During the presidency of Lyndon Johnson, the British government sought to avoid escalation of the war in Vietnam and to help bring about peace. The thinking that lay behind these endeavours was often insightful and it is hard to argue that the attempt was not worth making, but the British government was able to exert little, if any, influence on a power with which it believed it had, and needed, a special relationship. Drawing on little-used papers in the British archives, Nicholas Tarling describes the making of Britain's Vietnam policy during a period when any compromise proposed by London was likely to be seen in Washington as suggestive of defeat, and attempts to involve Moscow in the process over-estimated the USSR's influence on a Hanoi determined on reunification.

Her Majesty's Vietnam Soldier Leo Cooper Books

This ground-breaking book applies trauma studies to the drama and literature of the ancient Greeks. Diverse essays explore how the Greeks responded to war and if what we now term "combat trauma," "post-traumatic stress," or "combat stress injury" can be discerned in ancient Greek culture.

Over 100 researchers from 16 countries contribute to the first comprehensive handbook on post-traumatic stress disorder. Eight major sections present information on assessment, measurement, and research protocols for trauma related to war veterans, victims of torture, children, and the aged. Clinicians and researchers will find it an indispensable reference, touching on such disciplines and psychiatry, psychology, social work, counseling, sociology, neurophysiology, and political science.

The first serious study of the impact of the Vietnam War on the Anglo-American "special relationship."

United States/foreign policy/France/colonial wars/decolonisation/empire.

Perfect for fans of *The Crown*, this "intimate portrait" of England's longest-reigning queen takes you behind the scenes of a thoroughly modern monarchy (BBC Entertainment). History knows no monarch like her. She has traveled farther than all her predecessors combined, lived the longest of any of them, and known more historic figures—from Winston Churchill to Nelson Mandela, Charles de Gaulle to Barack Obama—than anyone alive. Now, distinguished royal writer Robert Hardman has been granted special access to the world of Queen Elizabeth II in order to produce an unparalleled

portrait of one of the most popular public figures on earth. Arguably Britain's best-known observer of the royal family, Hardman follows Elizabeth's journey through her country's transformation from an imperial power to a multicultural nation; details a twenty-five-year period in which she steered the monarchy through more reforms than in the previous century; and interviews those closest to her, including her grandson Prince William, Duke of Cambridge. Written in celebration of Elizabeth's Diamond Jubilee, Her Majesty celebrates the head of an ancient institution that remains simultaneously popular, regal, inclusive, and relevant in a twenty-first-century world. "At long last, we have the definitive portrait of Queen Elizabeth's world today," raves Andrew Roberts, author of The Royal House of Windsor. "Robert Hardman knows the true story and tells it superbly."

Examines American engagement with the world from the fall of Soviet communism through the opening years of the Trump administration.

Looking Forward, Looking Back explores the Australian Army's rich and proud history. The Australian Army boasts a broad variety of traditions, some of which belong to the Service as a whole, others to a particular corps, regiment or rank. Some are solemn, some are humorous, and others incorporate the rules of social etiquette, manners and style. Many of the Army's customs and traditions are derived from the battle tactics and fighting attire of old. Some of the drill movements seen on today's parade grounds were originally practised by soldiers in battle.

A history of the four decades leading up to the Vietnam War offers insights into how the U.S. became involved, identifying commonalities between the campaigns of French and American forces while discussing relevant political factors.

Inspiring and sometimes tragic personal stories of five Amerasian children left behind after the Vietnam War

Examines the career of one of the most influential figures in Australia's military history.

United States involvement in the Vietnam War was one of the most important events in the post-World War II period. The political, social and military consequences of US involvement and defeat in Vietnam have been keenly felt within the US and the international community, and the 'lessons' learned have continued to exert an influence to the present day. This book focuses on the effects of US propaganda on America's Western allies – particularly France, West Germany and Great Britain – from the time when the Vietnam War began to escalate in February 1965, to the American withdrawal and its immediate aftermath. One of its main aims is to assess the amount and veracity of information passed on by the US administration to allied governments and to compare this with the level of public information on the war within those countries.

Throughout the Classical period, the Athenian hoplite demonstrated an unwavering willingness to close with and kill the enemies of Athens, whenever and wherever he was required to do so. Yet, despite his pugnacity, he was not a

professional soldier; he was an untrained amateur who was neither forced into battle nor adequately remunerated for the risks he faced in combat. As such, when he took his place in the phalanx, when he met his enemy, when he fought, killed and died, he did so largely as an act of will. By applying modern theories of combat motivation, this book seeks to understand that will, to explore the psychology of the Athenian hoplite and to reveal how that impressive warrior repeatedly stifled his fears, mustered his courage and willingly plunged himself into the ferocious savagery of close-quarters battle.

A journey inside the submarines that patrolled beneath the surface to keep the peace during the Cold War, from a Royal Navy officer and engineer. During the Cold War, nuclear submarines quietly helped prevent a third world war, keeping watch and maintaining the deterrent effect of mutually assured destruction. For security reasons, very few knew the inside stories—until now. Eric Thompson is a career nuclear submarine officer who served from the first days of the Polaris missile boats until after the Cold War, ending up as the top engineer in charge of the Navy's nuclear power plants. Along the way, he helped develop all manner of kit, from guided torpedoes to the Trident ballistic missile system. In this vivid personal account of his submarine operations, he reveals what it was like to literally have your finger on the nuclear button. He leads the reader through top-secret submarine patrols, hush-hush scientific trials, underwater weapon developments, public relations battles with nuclear protesters, arm wrestling with politicians, and the changes surrounding gender and sexual preference in the Navy. It is essentially a human story, rich in both drama and comedy, like the Russian spy trawler that played dance music at passing submarines. There was never a dull moment—but it was always a deadly serious game. Among other subjects, Thompson discusses: • The two American nuclear submarines Thresher and Scorpion, which sank with no survivors during the Cold War • The history of submarines, including the Hunley a Confederate submarine during the US Civil War, which was the first sub to ever sink a ship—though it did so kamikaze-style • What a submarine base is like • How a Soviet sub in the Mediterranean was flushed out, earning the crew a crate of champagne from America • The author's personal experience with the Polaris and Trident classes of submarine, and more "Interesting, sometimes thought provoking, but above all an entertaining read." —Nuclear Futures

Antarctica is the most recent, and final, of the Earth's Continents to be explored by humans. It is the fifth largest Continent in the World. Before the late eighteenth century, there were only rumours of its existence. British sea Captain James Cook visited in 1773 and 1774. However, ice fields made it impossible for him to land. Russian, British and United States ships sailed around the land mass in the early 1820s. Antarctica is an ice desert. It is the coldest, driest and windiest place on earth. The Antarctic is colder than the Arctic. Explorers of many nations came as the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first centuries progressed. Landings of humans on Antarctica began to be recorded during the later nineteenth century. However, to this day, the Continent has no permanent human population. At any one time there may be several thousand Antarctic researchers operating out of their nations' research bases. They normally spend a maximum of one, or possibly two, years in this freezing place. Albeit, on sunny,

but chilly, summer days, Antarctica can look a beautiful place with the sunlight glinting off its ice and lighter snow covering; and its majestic mountains standing before a clear blue sky. However, in icy winter, it is dark and satanic. Eerie giant ice structures form and their ghastly silhouettes stand like threatening guardians in the twilight or Stygian gloom of the land. Early mariners who ventured into this strangest of lands often speculated about, and sometimes believed they glimpsed, vast and terrifying, never-before-seen monsters that lurked beneath its massive ice sheets or existed in the depths of its ice-closed great lakes. In modern times, a United States Marine Biology Professor and his glamorous, and extremely career-minded, female Deputy arrive on a government chartered research ship to search out a fierce giant creature; of whose existence they already have a tiny amount of evidence. The Professor's ancestor was First Mate on a US Whaler that came early into Antarctic waters in 1822. He left a diary account that was never seen outside his family, of a short encounter his ship had with a ferocious and colossal leviathan. The Professor has named the monster 'Ketos' after a mighty avenging beast created and controlled by the Ancient Greek Gods. Before they can start their investigation, they need a guide with local Antarctic knowledge. They are loaned an ex-Marine (and Anglo-American orphan: George Batten) by New Zealand Antarctica. He normally works in Antarctica as a Meteorologist. Their monster-search becomes an incredible adventure. They have encounters with North American gangsters laying low from their most recent atrocity on a luxury Antarctic cruise liner they have hired; along with a bevy of trafficked East European girls. They gain positive evidence of the sea monster of their search. However, this only leads to still more grief and terror. The first third of the story tells of brief incidents, a number are horrendous, mainly involving Seamen and their ships, of various nationalities, from the 1820s to modern times, and the 25 meters-long and massively built, 'Ketos', who is among the last of his terrifying species, of nocturnal, sea-mammal carnivores. They have a few features that are not unlike other sea-mammals. Albeit, their teeth and jaws resemble those of the prehistoric Sabre-toothed Cat. The monsters are never unprovoked aggressive. However, they instinctively protect the young and females, of their dwindling kind; and guard them under the Antarctic ice. For the various ships' crews the encounters may be unintentionally tragic, inadvertently helpful or neutral. Interwoven with the modern-times account of the Professor of Marine Biology's monster-investigation, is the story of Marine George Batten. He has the sort of life one would expect of a tough, and charming young man; there are a few incidents of a romantic kind.

British and Commonwealth participation in the Vietnam War is still largely an unknown topic; this first-hand account takes off some of the wraps.

Recent U.S. military interventions in Kosovo and Iraq have stirred public memories of the long and costly Vietnam conflict. Scholars and strategists, military leaders and media continue to raise questions such as what motivated the Vietnamese to wage a protracted conflict first against the French and later against the Americans at such great economic and emotional cost. In this fourth edition, SarDesai provides new insights on the decision-making process in Hanoi and Washington D.C. during the Vietnam conflict. He analyzes the extensive historiographical dialog in the 1990's involving scholars, strategists and policy-makers of the two countries. He addresses the postwar era of Vietnam's reconstruction, administrative reorganization, the U.N. sponsored

Cambodian settlement, as well as Vietnam's membership and growing role in the ASEAN. SarDesai also looks at the new economic and strategic relationship between Vietnam and its former foe marked by President Clinton's visit to Hanoi and the increasing U.S. investment and trade in Vietnam in the aftermath of the Bilateral Trade Treaty (BTA) of July 2000. Concise, clear, and manageable coverage of Vietnamese history for one semester courses. Updated and expanded in the 4th edition to cover the most recent events and issues facing Vietnam, as well as providing greater depth of coverage to primary historical material. This volume derives from an unprecedented seminar held at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs in November 1990. At the seminar, leading Western diplomatic and military historians and Vietnam scholars met with prominent Vietnamese Communists to reflect on the Vietnam War. The book contains four parts: The Vietnamese Revolution and Political/Military strategy; the war from the American side; the war in the South and Cambodia; and retrospective and postwar issues. In addition to Jane Werner and Luu Doan Huynh, the contributors are Mark Bradley, William Duiker, David Elliott, Christine White, George Vickers, James Harrison, George Herring, Ronald Spector, Paul Joseph, Jeffrey Clarke, Ngo Vinh Long, Benedict Kiernan, Marilyn Young, Keith Taylor, and Tran Van Tra. General Tra was Commander of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam from 1963 to 1975. His eye-opening analysis of the Tet Offensive has never before been available in English.

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